

MIT Early Applicants Increase As Harvard Stops Its Program

By Arkajit Dey
STAFF REPORTER

Early applications increased by 13 percent this year, to a total of 3,937 applicants. The increase comes as Harvard and Princeton Universities eliminated their early admissions programs. The rise, however, falls far short of increases at other competitive institutions such as Yale University.

The 13 percent rise in early action applications was a "similar increase" compared to last year's increase, "which was higher than we have seen in a number of years," Interim Director of Admissions Stuart Schmill '86 said in an e-mail.

(For a recent snapshot of MIT's early admission statistics, see the

table on page 10.)

Other schools had much larger increases in early applicants, including a 36 percent surge at Yale, 42 percent at the University of Chicago, and 30 percent at Georgetown University, as reported by the *Wall Street Journal*. The number of early applicants at Stanford are expected to be about the same as last year's number, according to numbers provided to the *Journal* by Richard Shaw, Stanford's dean of undergraduate admissions and financial aid.

Schmill said that the elimination of Harvard and Princeton's early admissions programs "had an effect" on the numbers. Unlike MIT's early action program, Harvard had a single-

choice, non-binding program while Princeton had a restrictive, binding early decision program. Many students who might have applied early to Harvard and Princeton may have applied early to other schools this year.

Harvard and Princeton ended their early admissions programs, decisions that were announced in September 2006, arguing that such programs put low-income and minority applicants at a disadvantage.

MIT doesn't have any current plans to eliminate its early action program. "We feel very confident that the way we administer our early action program does not disadvan-

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Campus Birth Control Expenditures Increase

By Monica Davey
THE NEW YORK TIMES

In health centers at hundreds of colleges and universities around the country, young women are paying sharply higher prices for prescription contraceptives because of a change in federal law.

The increases have meant that some students using popular birth control pills and other products are paying three and four times as much as they did several months ago. The higher prices have also affected about 400 community health centers nationwide used by poor women.

The change is due to a provision in a federal law that ended a practice by which drug manufacturers provided prescription contraception to the health centers at deeply discounted rates. The centers then passed along the savings to students and others.

Some Democratic lawmakers in Washington are pressing for new legislation by year's end that would reverse the provision, which they say was inadvertently included in a law intended to reduce Medicaid abuse. In the meantime, health care and

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Development Center to Offer Grad Student Fellowships

Legatum, a private investment firm with an interest in sustainable development, gave MIT a \$50 million structured gift to create the new Legatum Center for Development and Entrepreneurship, according to

MIT press release. The LCDE hopes to offer a fellowship program for graduate students, starting in the 2008-2009 academic year and to "create a platform for sustainable development," according to the center's Web site.

The Legatum Center, which was announced on Sept. 17, will also offer debates, forums, seminars, and visiting scholars on a variety of business topics.

"We hope that over time the Legatum Fellows will be considered among the business leaders of the developing world," said Legatum President Mark Stoleson in an LCDE press release.

Michael F. Maltese, lecturer for LCDE, said that the center is looking to expand by working with MIT's existing academic and extracurricular programs. A cooperation would help in "promoting bottom-up economic development in poor countries through entrepreneurship," Maltese said in an e-mail.

Maltese also said that Legatum was inspired by the work of Iqbal Z. Quadir, who is now the executive director and senior lecturer of LCDE, in creating the center.

"[Quadir's] work in creating Grameenphone" — a cellular service for the developing world — "served as the inspiration for this extraordinary gift," Maltese said in an e-mail.

According to Maltese, the majority of the \$50 million donation is going to be used for the fellowship program.

The Legatum Fellowship applications for the next academic year are now available online. Both current MIT graduate students and those who have applied for admission to a graduate degree program at MIT are eligible to apply. For application and more information, visit <http://www.lcde.org/>.

—JiHye Kim

In Short

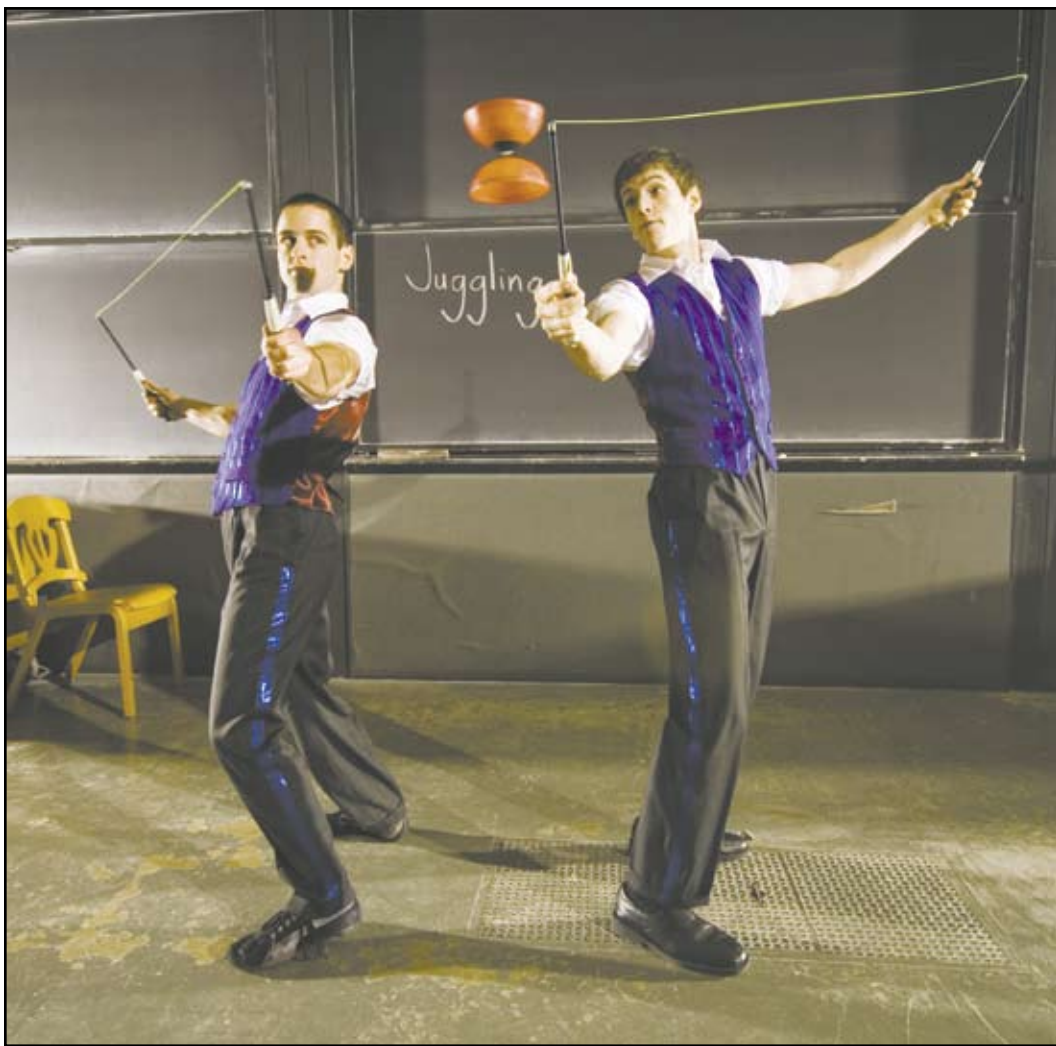
¶ **Chevron Corporation** and MIT have formed an energy research partnership focused on deep-sea exploration. The program, which is part of MIT's Energy Initiative, will attempt to develop technologies that can access underwater hydrocarbon deposits in an environmentally friendly manner. For more information, visit <http://web.mit.edu/mitei/>.

Send news information and tips to news@the-tech.mit.edu.



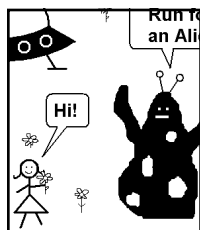
DIANA YE—THE TECH

PIKA PIKA—A giant Pikachu balloon makes its way down Broadway in New York City during Macy's annual Thanksgiving Day Parade last Thursday.



ERIC D. SCHMIEDL—THE TECH

Jacob S. Sharpe '11 (right) and Nathaniel S. Sharpe '09 perform with diabolos at the MIT Juggling Club's Juggle Mania III event on Nov. 17 in 54-100. The brothers are both professional jugglers as well as MIT students.



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WORLD & NATION

Washington HIV Infection Rate Is Highest of U.S. Cities

By Ian Urbina
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The District of Columbia has the highest rate of AIDS infection of any city in the country, nearly twice that of New York, and the disease is being transmitted to infants, older adults, women and heterosexual men at an epidemic pace, according to a report released Monday by city health officials.

One in 20 city residents is estimated to have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and 1 in 50 have AIDS, the report said.

“HIV/AIDS in the district has become a modern epidemic with complexities and challenges that continue to threaten the lives and well-being of far too many residents,” said the report, which includes the first-ever study of statistics on HIV in the city, along with updated data on AIDS cases. The HIV data offers a vital snapshot of the most recent infections so health officials can study any changes in transmission patterns, city health officials said.

The city’s AIDS prevention office has been faulted in the past as not keeping proper data to track and fight the disease, and the director of the office is the 13th in just over two decades, a turnover rate that has hampered its focus, advocates for AIDS patients said.

China Forms Many Contracts With European Companies

By Nicola Clark
and David Lague
THE NEW YORK TIMES

The aircraft maker Airbus and the French nuclear company Areva were among a half-dozen companies to sign roughly \$30 billion in contracts on Monday with Chinese partners.

The deals, signed during a three-day visit to China by President Nicolas Sarkozy of France, offered further evidence of the value of China as a market for European technology despite tensions over trade and the environment. Included in the deals was a promise by Airbus to award to Chinese companies at least 5 percent of the supply contracts for its next-generation wide-body jet, the A350-XWB.

Airbus, which is playing catch-up to Boeing’s Dreamliner in terms of orders, has offered such a sweetener once before outside the euro zone — to Russia.

The European planemaker is also trying to reduce its vulnerability to swings in the dollar. Executives at Airbus and its corporate parent, European Aeronautic Defense and Space, have warned that the dollar’s decline poses a serious threat to the company.

Putin Claims U.S. Is Meddling In Russian Election

By Clifford J. Levy
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOSCOW

President Vladimir V. Putin Monday accused the United States of trying to taint the legitimacy of upcoming Russian parliamentary elections by pressing a group of prominent independent election observers to abandon their attempts to monitor the campaign.

Putin contended that the election monitors, who are deployed by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, had canceled their plans to monitor the parliamentary balloting because of pressure from the State Department in Washington.

Putin’s statements in recent weeks have taken on an increasingly nationalistic tone as he has sought to muster support for his party in the balloting on Sunday. Speaking to reporters Monday in St. Petersburg, he once again criticized what he suggested was foreign meddling in Russia’s affairs.

“According to information we have, it was again done at the recommendation of the U.S. State Department and we will take this into account in our inter-state relations with this country,” he said.

Hard-Liners in Middle East Resist Peace Efforts of U.S.

By Isabel Kershner
and Taghreed El-Khodary
THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM

The leaders of Hamas on Monday espoused a hard line against Israel at a conference that they and the militant Islamic Jihad faction convened in Gaza on the eve of the American-sponsored Middle East peace gathering in Annapolis, Md.

Also on Monday, Israeli right-wing activists stepped up their campaign against possible concessions to the Palestinians with demonstrations in Jerusalem.

In Gaza, Ismail Haniya, Hamas’ leader, said, “Let the whole world hear us: We will not relinquish a centimeter of Palestine, and we will not recognize Israel.” Haniya, who is usually associated with the more pragmatic wing of the Islamic movement, was responding to a refugee from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war who came up to the podium showing the deed for land he had left behind in what is now Israel.

Mahmoud Zahar, an influential Hamas leader in Gaza, told a packed hall in Gaza City that “Palestinian land is from the sea to the river” —

referring to the Jordan River in the West Bank — “and from the Lebanon-Syrian border in the north to the Egyptian borders.” He added, “Not a single person, not a government, not a single generation has the right to relinquish any area of Palestine.”

Any normalization of relations “with the enemy is a treason,” he said.

The statements were aimed at deterring the moderate Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, from making concessions to the Israelis, as reports filtered back from Washington that the Israeli and Palestinian teams were closer to reaching a joint declaration on the form of peace negotiations.

The harsh tone reflected the increasing isolation of Hamas in Gaza. Arab states, including Syria, a patron of Hamas, have chosen to take part in the Annapolis meeting.

“We call on all people in the Arab and Islamic nations and all the intellectuals to stand with us,” Zahar said.

Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip by force in June, routing the rival pro-Abbas forces there in a brief factional war.

Two other militant Palestinian

factions, the secular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, held their own alternative conference in Gaza on Sunday.

On Monday, right-wing Israelis handed out gold ribbons, the color associated with Jerusalem, at main junctions to express opposition to any talk of dividing Jerusalem, and at least 15,000 people attended a prayer session at the Western Wall in the Old City, according to police estimates.

The Palestinians demand control over East Jerusalem, including the Old City, as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

In the evening, several thousand right-wing protesters gathered near the prime minister’s residence in the western part of the city. The demonstration, organized by the Yesha Council, an umbrella organization representing the Jewish settlers in the West Bank, drew an overwhelmingly young crowd, largely teenagers.

Speakers warned the Israeli government against harming settlements in the West Bank or compromising over Jerusalem.

Market Fears Prompt Sell-Off; Treasuries Hit 3-Year Low Point

By Vikas Bajaj
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Concerns that problems in the credit market could push the economy into a recession drove investors to the safety of Treasuries on Monday and led to a sell-off of stocks.

In a significant move, the yield on the 10-year Treasury note, which moves in the opposite direction of its price, hit its lowest point in more than three years, suggesting a weakening in investor confidence from already low levels.

All three major stock indexes have now dropped more than 10 percent from their highs, the generally accepted definition of a market correction.

Market specialists say investors are increasingly concerned that they still do not know how bad the fallout in the mortgage market will be, nearly a year after problems surfaced.

“The uncertainty is in the hidden land mines, if you will,” Sam Stovall, chief investment strategist at Standard & Poor’s, said.

For the broader economy, the danger from the rush into Treasuries is that it will further limit the availability of credit to consumers and businesses, which could slow the economy even more. Banks and investors have already become more strict about lending to customers with blemished credit histories and are charging much higher rates to businesses with below investment-grade ratings.

The yield on the 10-year Treasury note fell to 3.841 percent on Monday, from 4.001 percent late on Friday and 4.403 a month ago. It was the biggest one-day drop in the yield in more than three years.

With financial stocks leading the way, the Standard & Poor’s 500-

stock index fell 2.3 percent and the Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 237.44 points, or 1.8 percent, to 12,743.44. Both indexes are down more than 10 percent from record closes on Oct. 9. It is the first time they have fallen that much since the bear market ended in October 2002. The Nasdaq composite index was off 2.1 percent, putting it more than 11 percent below its peak on Oct. 31. Much of Monday’s decline came in the last hour and a half.

Stock markets were also down in Europe and Latin America, with Mexico and Brazilian indexes falling about 3 percent. Stocks opened sharply lower in Japan on Monday morning.

Earlier in the day, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York tried to ease some anxiety by saying that it would extend longer-term financing in the money market than it does usually.

WEATHER

Fall This Week, Winter Next Week

By John K. Williams
STAFF METEOROLOGIST

Now that Thanksgiving is in the rear view mirror, I have started wondering when that first accumulating snow of the season will arrive and really enhance the holiday feel. The first flakes of the season last week were somewhat of a surprise and also seemed sudden because of all the warm weather preceding it, but the average date for the first trace of snow in Boston is actually Nov. 4. For measurable snow, the average date for the first 0.5 inch is Dec. 5. I’m not sure if we will make it by that date this year, but the weather pattern looks to be favorable for chances of snow in the coming weeks. Until then, however, the forecast looks seasonally cool but not frigid.

For today, the rain will move out by early afternoon; unlike the last several cold fronts, this one has fairly mild air in its wake. This will be with us today through Thursday, with temperatures in the 40s°F and 50s°F and with generally dry conditions. Thursday will cloud up, but at most expect only an intermittent shower. That unsettledness will be associated with an Arctic front which will bring us the coldest weather for the season so far for the end of the week and the weekend. Early indications are that this could be the first in a series of cold outbreaks that might allow for the first accumulating snow event in the next 10 days or so. I can’t speak for everyone, but as a snow-lover and a student who knows not of this “morning rush hour,” I’m ready for the white stuff.

Extended Forecast

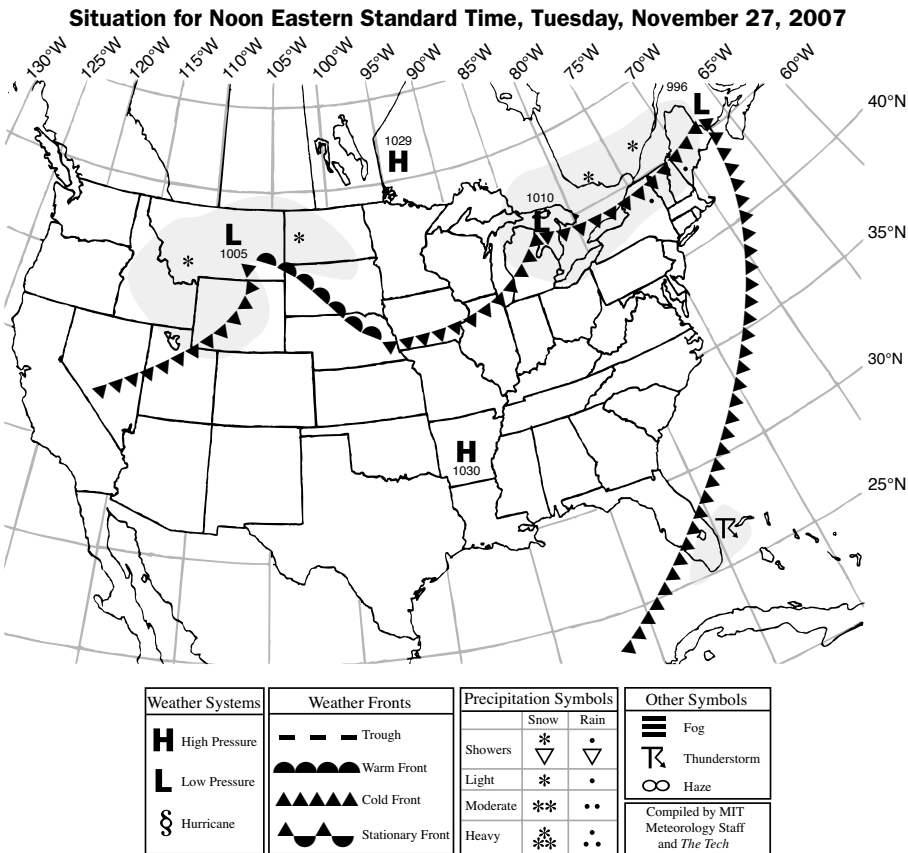
Today: Morning showers then afternoon sun, breezy. High 58°F (14°C).

Tonight: Clear. Low 31°F (-1°C).

Tomorrow: Sunny. High 44°F (7°C).

Thursday: Chance of showers. High 47°F (8°C).

Friday: Sunny. High 39°F (4°C).



Youths Clash With Paris Police After Teens Die in Car Accident

By Ariane Bernard
THE NEW YORK TIMES

VILLIERS-LE-BEL, FRANCE

Dozens of youths clashed with police on Monday for the second night in a row in a working- and lower-class suburb north of Paris, throwing stones, glass and firebombs against large contingents of heavily armed riot police officers and moving nimbly from target to target on several fronts, torching cars and a garbage truck.

President Nicolas Sarkozy, in China on Monday on an official visit, appealed for calm.

The clashes began when two teenagers traveling on a motorbike died in a collision with a police car on Sunday afternoon in the town of Villiers-le-Bel, about 12 miles north of Paris, in the Val d’Oise department. The two teenagers were identified in French news reports only as 15-year-old Moushin and 16-year-old Larami.

On Monday night, more than 100 youths had pushed riot police officers into the middle of a four-way intersection, raining projectiles on them from at least two directions.

Police officers responded with tear gas and paint guns to mark the attackers for arrest. Broken glass and used tear-gas canisters littered the roads.

At least one police officer was wounded. Within sight of the intersection, a garbage truck was on fire, apparently unattended as youths were lined up behind it.

At least 15 cars were burned Monday, with the police guarding the local fire department and moving to protect firefighters as they put out fires. At least three buildings received some fire damage, including a library and a post office, a spokesman for the police in Val d’Oise said.

Many of the youths had lined up garbage cans in the middle of the street.

Firecrackers could be heard. When a firebomb hit a garbage can, the youths could be heard cheering. Standing on the sideline of the battles, one youth was holding a poster of one of the two dead youths: “Deceased 25/11/07. Dead for nothing.”

The incidents on Monday night took place not far from where Moushin and Larami died, and they

followed other confrontations between youths and the police on Sunday night.

Within an hour of the teenagers’ deaths, bands of youths had begun to throw stones at the police car. Through the evening, they burned down the police station in Villiers-le-Bel, four privately owned buildings, 28 cars and two dozen trash cans, the police said. A police officer suffered a punctured lung. Nine arrests were made, mainly in Villiers-le-Bel.

The violence spread to nearby Sarcelles, and some damage was reported in other towns.

The police expected more unrest on Monday night.

“We’ve talked to our colleagues from the domestic intelligence services, who themselves talked to their contacts, in particular in schools, and what they are hearing are the little brothers saying, ‘My big brother told me to stay home tonight because they are going to destroy everything,’” Patrick Trotignon, who is in charge of the Paris area for the Synergie Officers police union, said Monday in an interview.

Defense Secretary Urges Increase In Diplomatic Efforts, Negotiation

By Thom Shanker
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates called Monday for the U.S. government to commit more money and effort to “soft power” tools, including diplomacy, economic assistance and communications, because the military alone cannot defend America’s interests around the world.

In a speech at Kansas State University, the Pentagon chief forcefully advocated a larger budget for the State Department. Gates noted that military spending — even without war costs for Iraq and Afghanistan — totals nearly half a trillion dollars annually, compared with a State Department budget of \$36 billion.

“We must focus our energies beyond the guns and steel of the military, beyond just our brave soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen,” he said. “We must also focus our energies on the other elements of national power that will be so crucial in the years to come.”

Gates, who took over the top Pentagon job last December, said “based on my experience serving seven

presidents, as a former director of CIA, as secretary of defense, I am here to make the case for strengthening our capacity to use ‘soft power’ and for better integrating it with ‘hard power.’”

One priority is money, Gates said. He called for “a dramatic increase in spending on the civilian instruments of national security — diplomacy, strategic communications, foreign assistance, civic action and economic reconstruction and development.”

Gates joked that “having a sitting secretary of defense travel halfway across the country to make a pitch to increase the budget of other agencies might fit into the category of ‘man bites dog’ or, for some back in the Pentagon, blasphemy,” and he acknowledged that “it is certainly not an easy sell politically.”

The defense secretary also said the U.S. government must improve its skills at public diplomacy and public affairs to better describe the nation’s strategy and values to a global audience.

“We are miserable at communicating to the rest of the world what we are about as a society and a cul-

ture, about freedom and democracy, about our policies and our goals,” he said. “It is just plain embarrassing that al-Qaida is better at communicating its message on the Internet than America.”

Gates expressed regret over decisions by previous administrations to cut the U.S. Agency for International Development and to abolish the U.S. Information Agency and divide its responsibilities among other offices.

The defense secretary urged the creation of “a permanent, sizable cadre of immediately deployable experts with disparate skills.” These people, he said, would be drawn from the civilian world — with expertise in such areas as agriculture, urban infrastructure and law — to work alongside the military and help rebuild and stabilize world trouble spots.

The State Department is working to build such a civilian response corps. At the same time, the State Department has struggled this year to fill its civilian contract positions for provincial reconstruction teams in Iraq and, indeed, to persuade enough Foreign Service officers to volunteer for duty there.

Israelis and Palestinians Try to Plan Peace Talks as Bush Outlines Speech

By Helene Cooper and Steven Erlanger
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators made progress on Monday toward completing a joint statement for the planned Middle East peace conference in Annapolis, Md., and President Bush appeared ready to paper over remaining differences between the two sides with his planned speech on Tuesday.

Palestinian negotiators expressed optimism that they would come away from the conference with enough substance — including a timetable for a year of renewed, intense negotiations — to give the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, the political cover he needs to satisfy battle-weary Palestinians back home.

The two sides were still wrangling late Monday over specifics of the timetable, with the Palestinians pressing for negotiations to be completed within the next eight months, a demand the Israelis have rejected. But Bush administration officials said that one way or the other, either

in the joint statement or in Bush’s speech, a time frame would be set with the end of Bush’s term in office as the deadline for a final peace deal.

“I’m optimistic,” Bush said after meeting with the Israeli prime minister, Ehud Olmert, at the White House on Monday.

Speaking later at a State Department dinner for participants, Bush said that achieving the goal of a Palestinian-Israeli peace “requires difficult compromises, and the Israelis and Palestinians have elected leaders committed to making them.”

Olmert said that international support for the conference “is very important to us.”

“This time, it’s different because we are going to have a lot of participation in what I hope will launch a serious process of negotiations between us and the Palestinians,” Olmert said.

Bush administration officials are expected to announce on Tuesday that the negotiations will begin immediately after the one-day Annapolis conference, at a White House

meeting on Wednesday at which Olmert, Bush and Abbas are already scheduled to hold talks.

Officials from about 49 countries and international organizations — including Senegal, Greece and Brazil — are attending the conference, Bush’s first real effort at Middle East peacemaking since he took office. But the reality is that only five players matter in Annapolis: the Israelis, the Palestinians, the Americans, the Saudis and the Syrians.

Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, said he had agreed to come because the United States had promised that the conference would lead to talks on the final status issues that have bedeviled peace negotiations since 1979: the status of Jerusalem, the fate of Palestinian refugees who left or were forced to leave their homes in Israel, the issue of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the borders of a final Palestinian state.

But al-Faisal signaled just how tough the refugee issue, in particular, would be.

HSBC Set to Bail Out Two Structured Investment Vehicles

By Julia Werdigier
THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON

Europe’s largest bank, HSBC Holdings, said on Monday that it would bail out its two structured investment vehicles, or SIVs, by taking \$45 billion in assets onto its balance sheet.

The move was an attempt to repair investor confidence and create a long-term solution for assets that have become difficult to value or sell since problems with subprime mortgages in the United States sent jitters through the global credit markets.

Another British bank, Northern Rock, also moved to repair damage caused by the tight credit markets by picking Richard Branson’s Virgin Group as its preferred buyer.

HSBC said on Monday in a statement that investors in the two SIVs — Cullinan Finance and Asscher Finance — would be able to swap their holdings for debt issued by a new company backed by HSBC loans. The bank said that it did not expect the move to have a material impact on its earnings or capital strength.

Three institutions — Bank of America, Citigroup and JPMorgan Chase — are working to set up a \$75-billion fund to stabilize the SIVs, which use short-term financing to buy higher-yielding and longer-term debt and are among the biggest buyers of pools of mortgages and other complex asset-backed securities.

While HSBC may have found a way to bolster investor confidence in its SIVs, some bank executives are still concerned about additional write-downs, especially after HSBC said earlier this month that losses in the housing market were spreading to credit card and other consumer loans, forcing it to set aside \$3.4 billion, more than it had forecast four months earlier.

Hackers Cracked Charities’ Addresses and Passwords

By Stephanie Strom
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hackers obtained access last month to the e-mail addresses and passwords of thousands of donors to 92 charities that use online database software and services from Convio Inc.

Among the charities are CARE and the American Museum of Natural History.

There is no evidence that anyone has used the information to engage in fraud, but several charities have notified donors of the breach and advised them to consider changing passwords if they use the same password for other purposes. Convio, of Austin, Texas, which works primarily with charities, discovered the breach Nov. 1 and told clients about it two days later, said Tad Druart, a spokesman.

About a week later, the company notified an additional 62 nonprofit groups that similar information about their donors might have been compromised, although there was no evidence that it had been downloaded, Druart said.

He said the problem affected only users of GetActive, a business that was acquired by Convio almost a year ago.

“The investigation is continuing,” Druart said.

News of the breach was reported as the year-end giving season starts. A growing number of donors use the Internet to make their gifts, and experts said some charities might have been reluctant to inform them about the breach out of fear that it would affect donations.

Gore Makes It at Last to Oval Office, If Only For a Chat

By Sheryl Gay Stolberg
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Al Gore has traveled the world to spread his message that climate change is creating a “planetary emergency.”

But there was one place Gore could not take his crusade: the White House.

That changed on Monday when, in a curious twist, President Bush invited his one-time political rival to the Oval Office.

The occasion was an annual tradition, the presidential photo opportunity with Nobel Prize winners. But Gore, who shared the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the environment, was granted special treatment: a private tete-a-tete with the president, which lasted more than 30 minutes, provoking intense speculation about just what the two talked about.

“Of course, we talked about global warming — the whole time,” Gore said afterward, as he and his wife, Tipper, emerged onto Pennsylvania Avenue, where they were mobbed by reporters and photographers.

No surprise there; Gore, whose documentary, “An Inconvenient Truth,” won an Academy Award, is a staunch critic of the Bush administration’s environmental policy. “He’s constantly looking for opportunities to make an impact on this issue,” said Michael Feldman, a Gore adviser, “so being invited to the political center of the universe is a great thing for him.”

Study Finds Reproductive Edge For Men With Deep Voices

By Nicholas Bakalar
THE NEW YORK TIMES

A man with a deep voice may have a survival advantage, a better chance of passing on his genes.

Researchers have found that men with deeper voices have more children — at least among the Hadza, a group of hunter-gatherers in Tanzania.

According to background information in an article published online for the Dec. 22 edition of *Biology Letters*, most women in Western societies find lower-pitched male voices more attractive, judging them healthier and more masculine. Meanwhile, men find higher-pitched voices more appealing.

The evolutionary reasons for reproductive success are difficult to discover in a society that uses modern birth control methods. The Hadza use no birth control and choose their own spouses; this makes them what the researchers call a “natural fertility population” where hypotheses about human reproductive success can be tested.

OPINION



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The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published on Tuesdays and Fridays during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), Wednesdays during January, and monthly during the summer by The Tech, Room W20-483, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Subscriptions are \$45.00 per year (third class) and \$105.00 (first class). **POSTMASTER:** Please send all address changes to our mailing address: The Tech, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029. **TELEPHONE:** Editorial: (617) 253-1541. Business: (617) 258-8324. Facsimile: (617) 258-8226. *Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. Entire contents © 2007 The Tech. Printed on recycled paper by Charles River Publishing.*

Corrections

Because of an error in the MIT Police press log, James Hames was incorrectly listed as the person arrested on Oct. 25, 2007. Paul Gerrands of 50 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass. was arrested for larceny of a bicycle.
A May 7, 1999 concert review misspelled the name of the protagonist in “The Lion King.” He is Simba, not Cymba.

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BEATIE



“I can’t decide if I should worry more about Iranian nukes that don’t exist . . . or Pakistani nukes that do.”

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The CO_{TWO}

Opinion Policy

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Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to letters@the-tech.mit.edu. Hard copy submissions should be a27ressed to The Tech, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors’ signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become

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Guest columns are opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT or local coNovemberunity and have the author’s name in italics. Columns without italics are written by *Tech* staff.

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November 27,
2007

COMICS

The
Tech

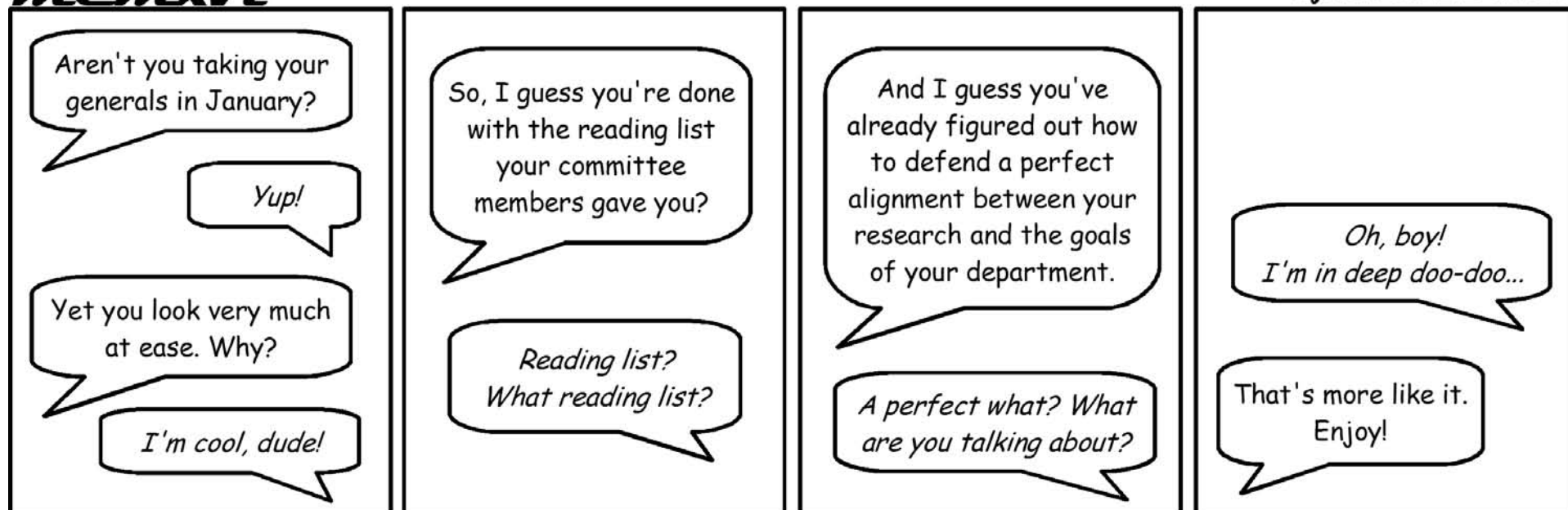
FUN

Page
5

PAGES

mcmxvi

by R Perez-Franco

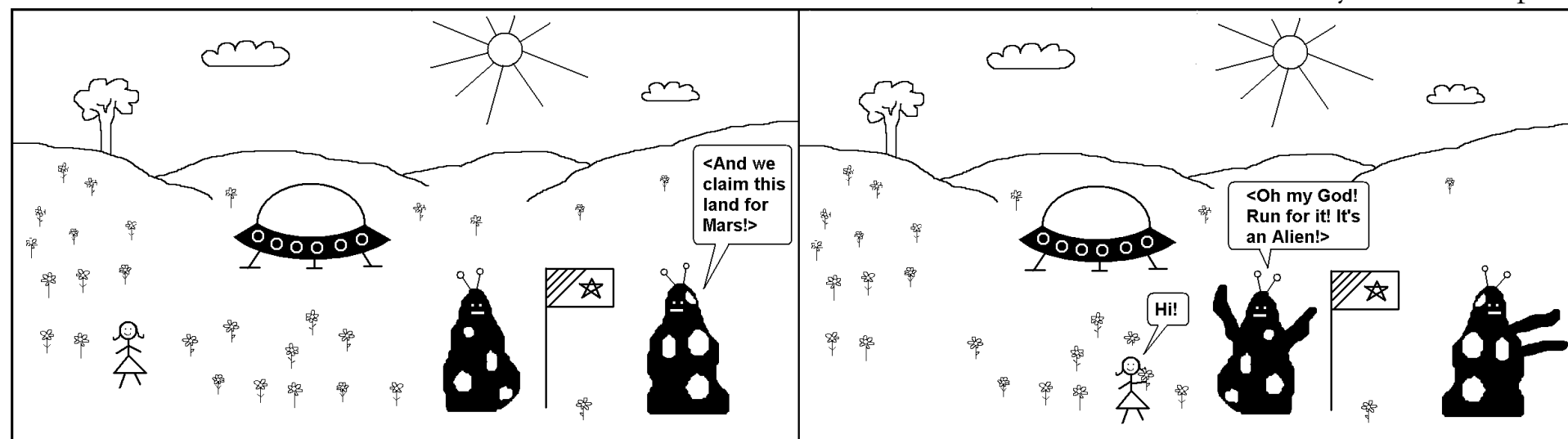


2007-11-25

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OVNI

by Roxana Safipour



Cipher in My Cereal

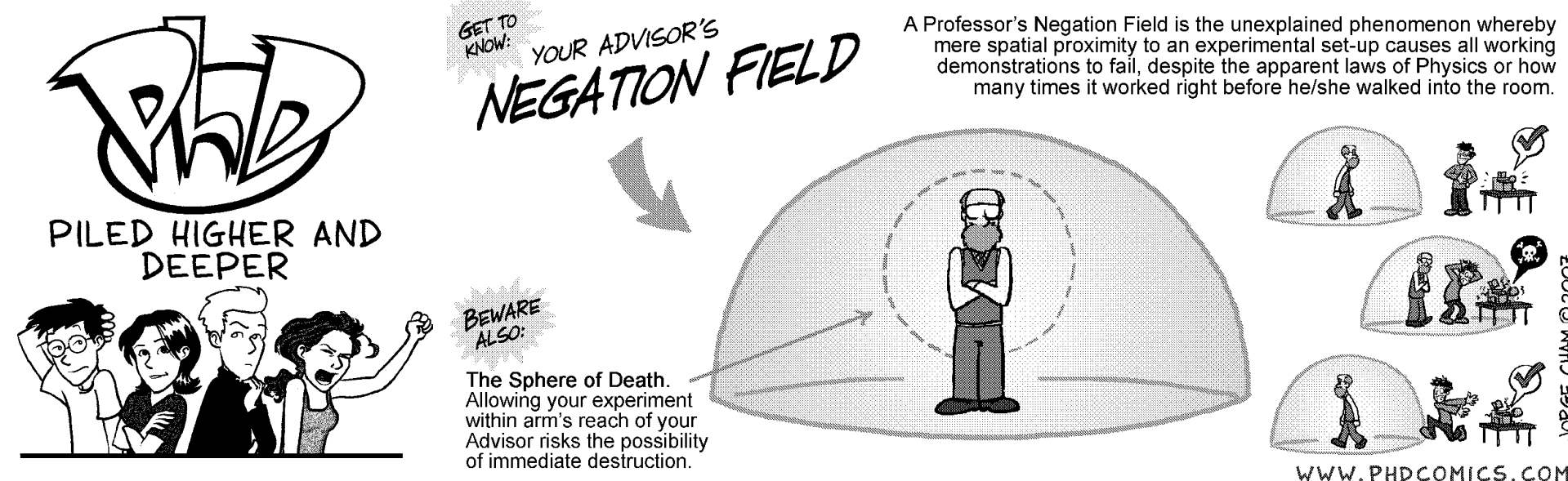
by Danbee Kim

This morning, a mysterious letter appeared in the mailbox of our friend Bill B. Rogers. By the looks of the fancy letterhead, watermarked paper, and wax-sealed envelope, the message in the letter is important. However, the letter itself makes no sense. Below is a copy of the text — who is our friend, and can you help him decipher his letter?

(The vernacular of *Apis mellifera* is where you start.) (In the year you lost Boston Tech, an April baby destined to be Atticus gave you his third letter,) (but it lasted until the only month not named in the Bible.) (+ (cadr her) (cadr brain))

(What does white mean in magic? I would take its head.) (And which one is the mountains? Take its head again.) (It rises and falls for Henry Longfellow, but get rid of the tea.)

Solution in Friday's issue.

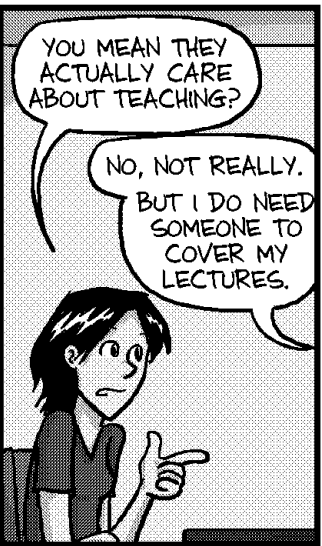
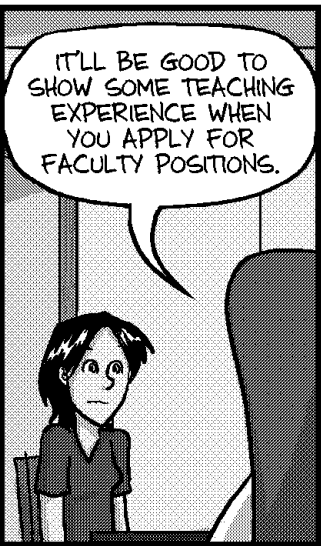
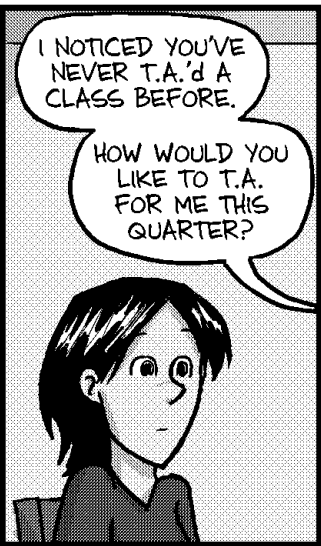
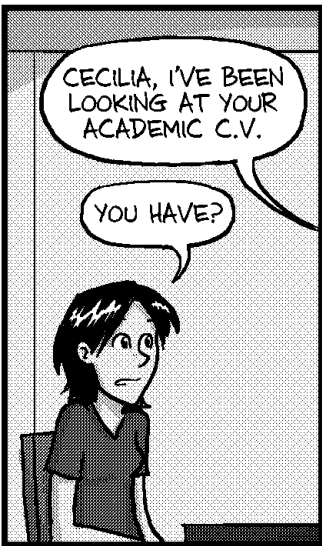
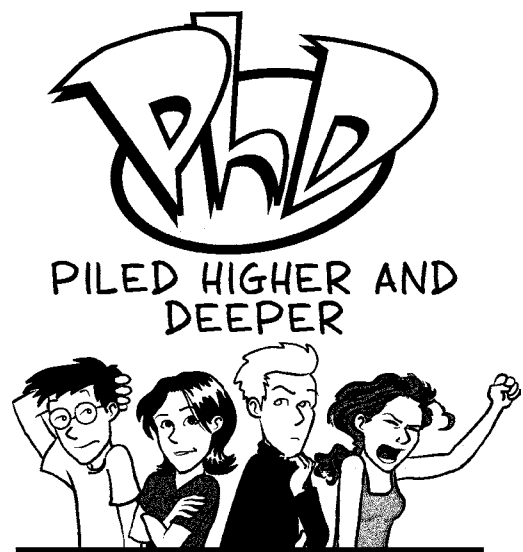


Doonesbury

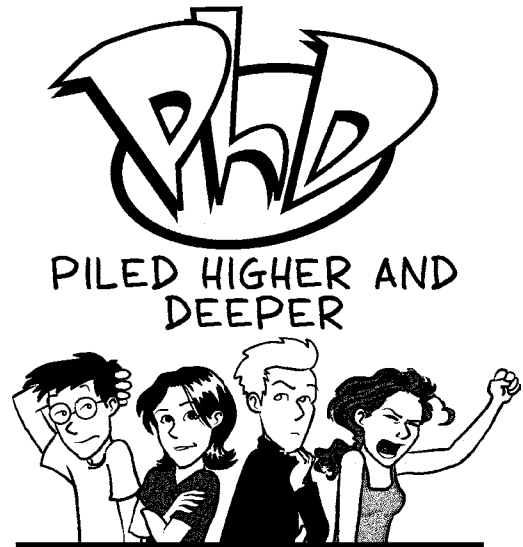
BY GARRY TRUDEAU

Dilbert®

by Scott Adams



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Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 10

- ACROSS**

1 Industrial pollutants: abbr.

5 "Butterfield 8" author

10 Speedy

14 Goofs

15 More docile

16 Debate side

17 Way to go back and forth

20 Amusement

21 Negative link

22 "___ Dallas"

23 "Martha" or "Norma"

25 Uganda's Amin

28 "Skittle Players" painter

29 Religious custom

30 River through Grenoble

32 Air-leak sound

33 Taxi devices

35 Aquarium
- bottom-feeder

38 Way to go in and out

42 Arab leader: var.

43 Flexible

45 Half a dance?

48 Banal

50 Model

Macpherson

51 Stoppages

54 "Cheers" setting

55 Snooped

56 Bowers

58 Night before

60 Long-snouted fish

61 Way to go up and down

65 Bivouac shelter

66 Lessen

67 Calais summers

68 God of love

69 Player and Oldman
- DOWN**

1 Carry out

2 Roulette employee

3 Dark-haired woman

4 9-digit ID

5 Milanese eight

6 Tweed type

7 French friend

8 Agt.

9 Liberal or fine follower

10 Gem surface

11 Low joints

12 Inscribed stone markers

13 Mythological giants

18 O.J. trial letters

19 Part of TGIF

24 "Still Me" writer

26 Disturbed mental states

27 Household
- press

30 Map dot

31 Three on a par five

34 CD-__

36 Livy's 401

37 Four-bagger

39 Action word

40 Bind

41 Lets go of

44 Set right

45 Unsullied

46 Valerie or Tess

47 Unpigmented

49 Formal agreement

52 Legal wrongs

53 Sp. lady

55 Miles/hour connector

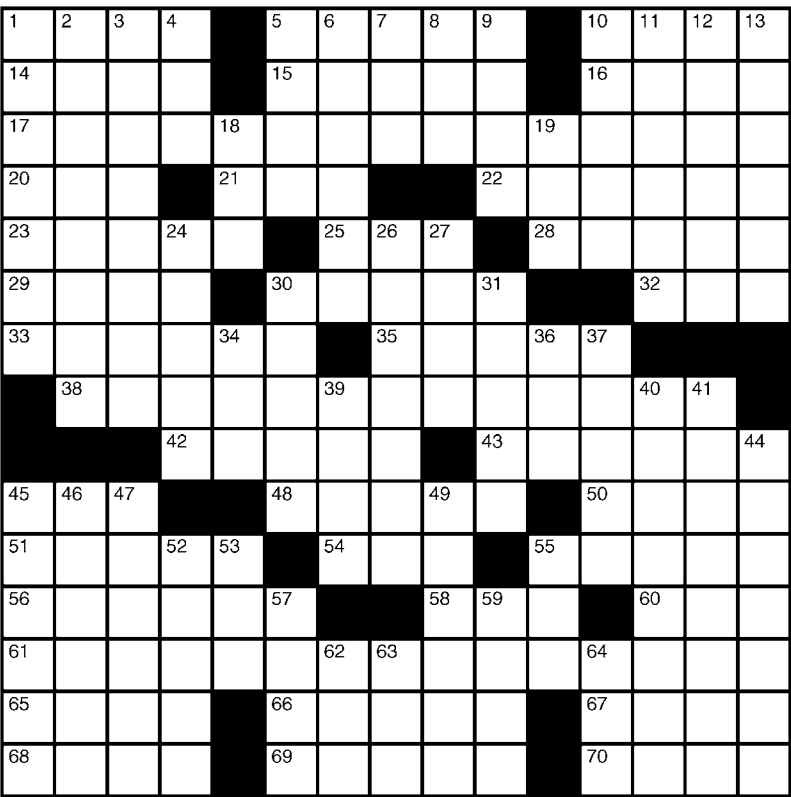
57 Metal waste

59 Contends

62 Mom-&-pop store grp.

63 Black goo

64 Animation frame

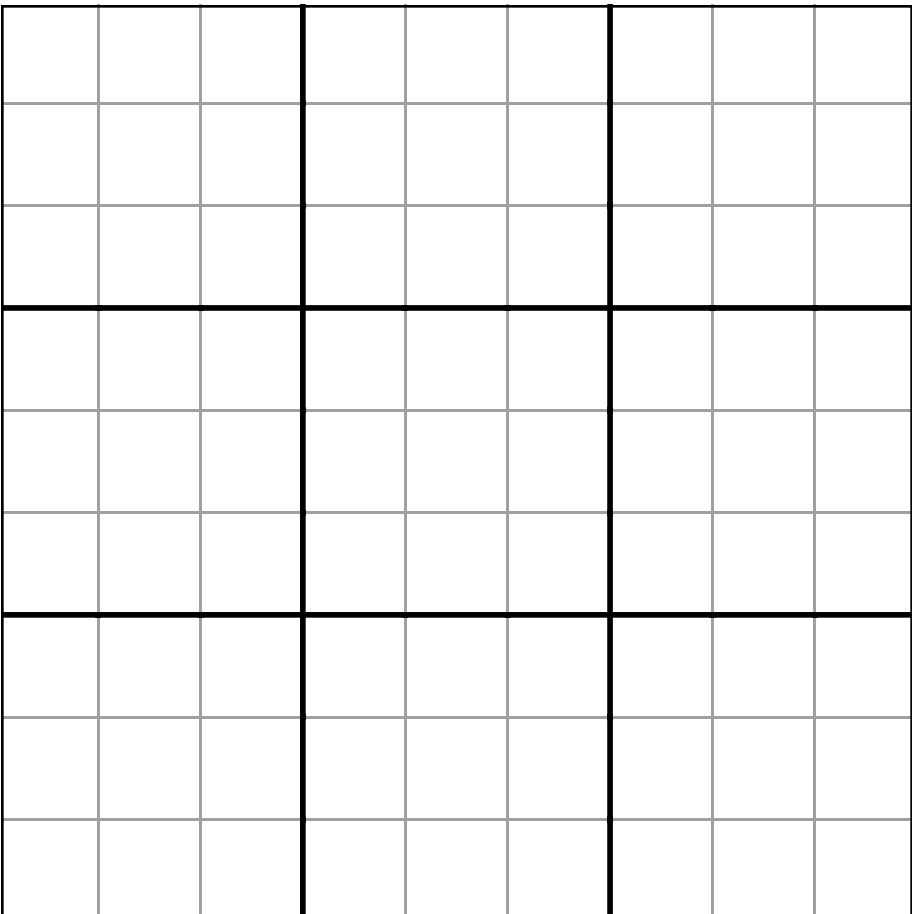


Sudoku

© Puzzles by Pappocom

Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.

Solution, tips, and computer program at <http://www.sudoku.com>; see also solution, page 10.



Bonus Crossword

Solution, page 10

- ACROSS**

1 Strong will?

6 Water track

10 Chinese idol

14 Eyelashes

15 "The Virginian" writer Wister

16 NYC theatrical award

17 Go-between

18 Stable staple

19 "___ we forget..."

20 Start of Evan Esar quote

23 Spanish year

24 Address for a Friend

25 Bottle topper

28 Assn.

30 Hang loosely

35 1998 Sarah McLachlan hit

37 Jason's ship

40 Broadcasted again

41 Part 2 of quote

44 Concerning

45 Sound of contentment

46 Tailor's connection

47 Soup legume

49 Dawn goddess

51 Young fish
- 52 Hacks

55 Actress Long

57 End of quote

65 Back of the neck

66 Bread spread

67 React to a bad pun

68 Colonel

Mustard's game

69 ___ Bator, Mongolia

70 Jargon

71 Cologne mister

72 Small boy

73 Artist's tripod
- DOWN**

1 Ella's forte

2 "___ Noon"

3 On the quiet side

4 Ms. Ronstadt

5 Hispanic

6 Pound sound

7 Stand by for

8 Two-masted vessel

9 Followed

10 Sudden shock

11 Wedding-vow directive

12 Yes indeed, Maria

13 Tennis units
- 21 Raid

22 Master

25 Manmade waterway

26 Sun-dried brick

27 Climbing device

29 Handhold

31 Fish catchers

32 Sorrow

33 Harry Truman's birthplace
- 34 Opponent

36 Share a border

38 Wildebeest

39 Fairy-tale beast

42 New York city

43 Maine college town

48 Schematic arrangement

50 Unattached

53 Word with club or goat
- 54 Move furtively

56 Open courtyards

57 Length unit

58 Story

59 Cowboy's prod

60 Look intently

61 Departed

62 Charged particles

63 Wizard

64 Organic compound



1916, 4, #225 (N)



1914, 4, #417



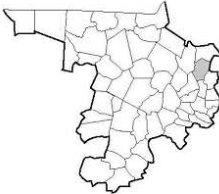
1931, 7, #740



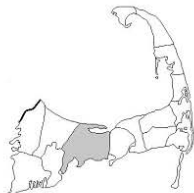
1902, 8, #252 (N)



1898, 5, #621



1892, 4, #1804



1928, 1, #281



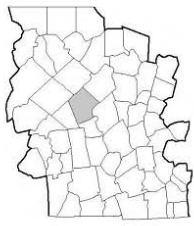
1884, 1, #428



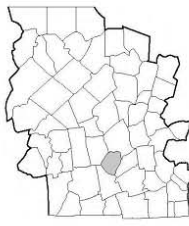
1884, 5, #610 (E)



1933, 3, #468



1910, 2, #236



1910, 2, #101



1884, 5, #1428



1886, 5, #103 (N)

Think you've solved it?

If you're an MIT student and your answer is correct, you could win a new iPod Nano! Go to libraries.mit.edu/puzzle to get a copy or submit your answer by December 11, 2007 to be eligible for the drawing.



CAMPUS LIFE

Squid vs. Whale

A Kid in a Toy Store

By Charles Lin

STAFF COLUMNIST

I was going over my holiday shopping list (yellow sweater, new toys for Winston Beagle ...) when I started thinking about all the things I used to want as a kid. The “what do you want for Christmas holiday sweepstakes” was an intense game of brinkmanship in my family.

I’d always start big, something in the \$50 dollar range. Mom and Dad would counter with how it was too expensive and how I’d get bored of it in a month. We’d move on to bargaining and guilt tripping. Good grades vs. habitual messiness, etc. ... In the end, I always got something good but never the outrageous present I wanted initially. Now I’m grateful for getting presents at all, but as a kid, when you really want something, that is the consuming desire of your life. I remember that one Christmas, as far as I was concerned, the world would end if I didn’t get the Ghostbuster’s Proton Pack.

I ended up getting the stupid ghost trap and utility belt. To my general displeasure, the world went on. If only I had realized back then how much grown-up Christmas presents cost, I could totally have guilt tripped my parents. In a world where scarves cost upwards of \$75, how can you not give a kid a \$50 Proton Pack?

I brought this up with some friends at dinner the other night.

“Think about all the presents you ever wanted as a kid but never got,” I said. “The money you’d spend during one Friday night on the town could easily buy them all. I’m talking Proton Pack, home laser tag kit, the outrageous Nerf guns. Think how many micromachines you could buy instead of \$10 martinis.”

“Yeah, but those toys are just cheap pieces of plastic,” one of my friends said.

“Yeah, but when you’re a kid, it’s so much more,” I said. “It’s a backpack that lets you fight ghosts. That’s the equivalent of a Porche to a kid.”

“I’d buy my kids the Proton Pack,” another replied.

“Yeah, but you’d do that just so you could compensate for your own childhood disappointment and that’s what bad parents do,” I countered.

“Nah, I’d buy it for him just so I could play with it vicariously.”

The thing is, none of us got the Proton Pack, except for that one kid on the street. He had the

Proton pack, and the rest of us had those stupid ghost traps. Did our parents just not want us crossing streams or something? Or was there a neighborhood pact between parents to fool kids into believing that toys were more expensive than they really were?

Could there have been something deeper involved? I mean we all hated that kid who got whatever he wanted. We’d go over to his place, play his Neo Geo and then talk crap about him afterwards. Nobody wants to be that kid. Is that what our parents were thinking? Maybe they just wanted to teach us about jealousy and scorn at a really early age.

As a semi-adult now, I’m still struggling with the parental reasoning involved here. \$50 dollars is not an absurd amount of money. I know you should always teach your kids about the value of money, how to save, and how to not be a spoiled brat, but I can’t do that with a straight face. Considering the things I buy myself now, I’d be the biggest hypocrite in the world. How can I deny my kid a \$50 present when I spend that much on dinner without bat-

ting an eyelash? The last thing I want to do is lie to my kid to justify something.

And yet I know one day, when my kid asks me if he can have the big Power Wheels thing for Christmas, there’s no way he’s getting it. It’s not because the toys are too expensive or I’m trying to teach him about being frugal. Nor is it because I don’t want him to end up as “that kid.”

It’s mostly that, well, I never got the Proton Pack and I ended up all right. Sure I pouted for a few days about my lack of ghost fighting ability. But you know what? I bet within a few weeks, I was back to tossing a ball in the yard. It’s only now about 20 years later that I even thought of it again. (Now that’s a latent memory!)

What’s more, now that I think about it, had I gotten the Proton Pack, I would’ve zapped ghosts for a few weeks, gotten bored, and gone back to tossing a ball. It was, after all, just a cheap plastic backpack. And now as I’m browsing through this year’s Nieman Marcus Christmas catalog, looking at all of the absurd things I want, that same thought strikes me. Do I want those silver cufflinks? Yes. Do I really need them? Of course not. Will the world end if I don’t get silver cufflinks? Probably not.

Maybe my parents were on to something.

Through My Eyes

Out of the Cave

By Christina Kang

STAFF COLUMNIST

Remember the dilemma from Plato’s “Allegory of the Cave,” where a prisoner was released into an unfamiliar, bright world? Seeing only dark and shadows created by a single fire behind him, the cave was the only world the prisoner had known. The unchained prisoner only returned to the cave to enlighten his fellow prisoners and was unable to adjust back to the dark, chained environment.

Similarly, it is hard to experience something new, to see poverty and pain, and then return to an extravagant lifestyle and wasteful culture.

Delhi to Nairobi, Kenya was a long flight with a short layover in Dubai. The Versace, fluorescent lights, flowing water, glittering diamonds, glass walls, and bottles of expensive liquor just didn’t have the same appeal after Delhi. The sharp contrast between the camps and this airport in an extravagant city would have been noticeable even to an infant. Adapting to differ-

ent cultures can be challenging. When the changes are so extreme, can you ever return to living in the dark and ignore the pains and problems facing the world?

Many of the students I interviewed were worried about how they would adapt back to the American culture after living in a developing country for one to two months. Taking short showers, eating fresh food, enjoying a slower way of life — we had adjusted to life in a developing country. How could we go back to our 30 minute showers, processed foods, and incessant preparation for the future? When you have seen freedom, it is hard to return to chains.

Nairobi was also very different from Delhi. I was pleasantly surprised to find that Nairobi was much cleaner and more developed than the part of India I had visited. It even felt safer.

Mario A. Bollini ’09, who was there to work on a multiple gear hand-powered tricycle, made two friends during his first few weeks, Samir and Phil-

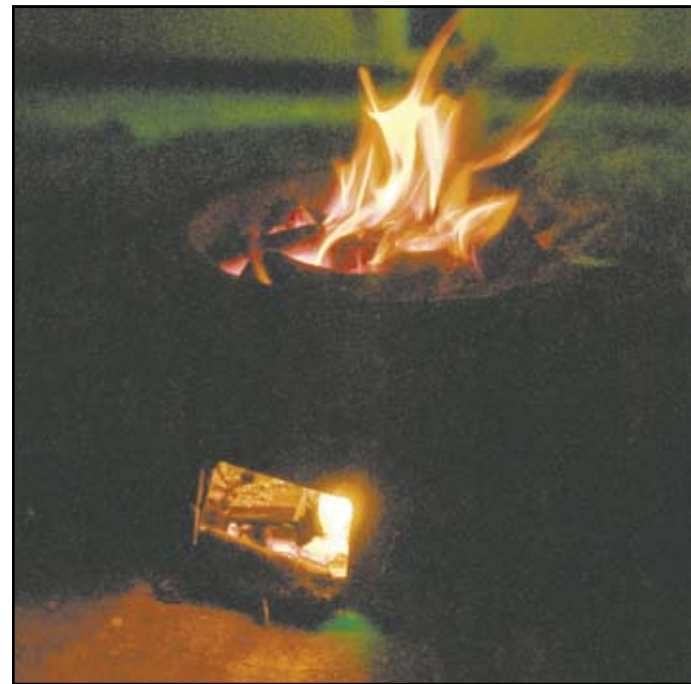
lippe. All three of them were staying at the same campground. Samir, 28, was a British Kenyan and a professional photojournalist who had just returned from assignment in Sudan. Phillippe was a Canadian student who had come to work in a laboratory and teach biology to children in the slums. They both felt that they were finally seeing the light and found it impossible to return to the cave. They too struggled to convince those they had left behind to enter a new world and gaze in a different direction.

Returning to a society that is focused so much on the individual and material success can be frustrating. Most people do not want to hear about the issues in the outside world. You can try to free them and drag them out of the cave, but they may resist and turn back at the first opportunity. How can you convince someone who sees the dark as their light to step outside? How can you keep yourself from adjusting back to the dark and letting your memory of the light fade?



CHRISTINA KANG—THE TECH

Outside Nairobi, a local worker makes the body of a hand-powered tricycle at the workshop of the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya.



CHRISTINA KANG—THE TECH

The majority of locals in Nairobi, Kenya use a clay pot for cooking instead of a stove. The bottom part of the pot is for firewood and the upper part is for coal where a grill or pot can be placed for cooking.



CHRISTINA KANG—THE TECH

Mentally disabled children lie in a nursery run by the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya in the slums outside Nairobi, Kenya. The nursery is maintained and staffed by mothers of children who are attending or previously attended the school.

India and MIT: A Conversation About the Future

By Cebolu Lakshmana Rao

Rao SCD '92 is currently a professor of applied mechanics at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Chennai.

President Susan Hockfield was in Delhi, India on Nov. 19 to kick off MIT's interaction with India. As an alumnus, I received an invitation to attend the symposium. Other presidents of top American universities have recently traveled to India and it seems that since India can now attract official visits from such people, the country has "arrived" technologically and economically.

Of course, every corporate initiative is organized for a reason, so I asked my fellow alumnae what they thought the motive was. One sharp entrepreneur from Bangalore, Mr. Prakash, said "Any top university today will be out of the race if it did not have a reasonable India plan or a China plan and that is why they [MIT] are here." That seemed about right to me, so I set out to find out if there are any big differences between MIT's India plan and the plans of other American universities.

Connections

MIT seems to have the right connections in India, both at the governmental level and in industry. This was obvious, since the symposium was inaugurated by Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission and an Oxford economics graduate. We discovered that Ahluwalia is primarily responsible for making things happen in Delhi. His wife, Isher Judge Ahluwalia PhD '76, is an MIT economics graduate and knows how important it is to involve MIT in any planning initiative.

An important corporate bank in India, the

ICICI Bank, was the official sponsor for the MIT visit. ICICI Bank already has some joint initiatives with the Poverty Action Laboratory at MIT, using tools for project evaluation to assess the performance of some schemes for poverty alleviation in India. Mr. Vinay Rai '72, who sponsored the evening reception, is President of Rai Foundation, a private foundation working in education, health care and business enterprise in Delhi.

Some members of the MIT administration have Indian roots, as well. Professor Subra Suresh, dean of engineering, and Dr. Gururaj Deshpande, MIT Corporation member, obtained their undergraduate degrees from IIT Madras, Chennai.

Arrogance of a big brother

The dean of a leading Indian Institute of Technology, who was not an MIT alumnus but attended the symposium, had this to say about the attitude of MIT: "I thought that we at IIT had an arrogance about ourselves, pretending to teach others how to teach, but MIT seems to have an arrogance of a higher order."

This dean was referring to a proposal for some young faculty from the IITs to spend a few months participating in "Team Teaching" that is done by faculty for some of the large courses at MIT. The idea of "Team Teaching" is laudable and is worth trying, but the belief that MIT has a unique technique, which the Indian

Institutes are unaware of, does speak of some arrogance.

When questions were raised as to whether MIT faculty would spend equal time at any of the IITs, we were told that this was heavily debated and it was concluded that it would be difficult for any MIT professor to spend more than two weeks in India. Hence, the message is that MIT is our big brother. We should accept this and maintain a reasonable working relationship with the big brother, because after all, he was born before us, he is experienced, and we are here to learn from that experience. If we in India were to actually accept this as the hidden paradigm, the excitement of working together as partners towards a common goal is definitely diminished.

From the presentations, it seems that MIT is hoping to add an international component to its undergraduate experience through student exchange programs. It isn't clear to me whether the exchange will always be equal for both sides. It is not clear if the students (both undergraduate and graduate) visiting India on these exchange programs will actually end up getting actively involved in the research being done by faculty in India to the same extent as they may get involved when they are at MIT. I don't see why this cannot happen, since many top Indian Institutes like IIT already have about 50 years of academics behind them and faculty

from the top universities in the world.

Future interaction

When the IITs were started in late '50s, MIT was involved in setting up the campus of IIT Kanpur, a government-funded technological university. MIT later participated in the establishment of the undergraduate program of a private Institute of Technology at Pilani, Rajasthan, India.

Today's MIT is entering into a major agreement with Indian government to help India establish an institution that will create professionals that could solve the rural health problems of India based on their strong technical background. It is possibly a worthy investment to help MIT learn about Indian problems and for it to discover that techno-centric solutions alone will not solve all the complexities that exist in an Indian society. Possibly it is a good investment for the Indian government to allow MIT to discover the vast fabric of paramedical and alternate medical systems that already exist in the country and are solving the problems in their own way.

Overall, I feel that it is good that MIT is formalizing the interaction with India. It is useful for the international image of MIT. It is also okay to start with the initial hypothesis that MIT is innovating new solutions to solve the problems of new ecosystems.

Whether MIT actually solves the problems of complex systems like India — which one of the speakers described as a "rich country where a lot of poor people live," with the second largest population in the world, multifaceted cultures and languages and religions, and a long history in religion, arts, logic, philosophy, science, and technology — needs to be watched carefully.

Call SIPB with questions at x3-7788!

BY THE STUDENT INFORMATION PROCESSING BOARD

If you've used a computer for any length of time, you've undoubtedly wanted to have a backup of older versions of the files you're working on. You may also have wanted to let multiple people edit a document and track the changes each has made. In this week's Ask SIPB, we'll discuss version control, the traditional solution to these two problems, and walk through using *Subversion*, a popular, modern version control system.

What is version control?

Version control is widely accepted as one of the top five things that have improved the productivity of computer programmers since the invention of computer programming. It's saved me many times by being able to find when and why I made a certain change in the past. Likewise, I've been burned when I refused to use it, came back several months later, and couldn't figure out what I had changed since then that made my code no longer work. If you've used "Save As" several times while making changes to a file, you already know the benefits of the most naive form of version control, and using a standard system will make you much happier and more productive.

All version control systems work by keeping a central database, known as a *repository*, that tracks the entire edit history of each file. Typically, the repository will only store the changed text (the *diff*) between each version, making it far more efficient than a complete backup of each version. The repository also stores the editor's name, the time, and a log message summarizing the changes. The repository is not supposed to be edited directly, only through version control commands. It should be located somewhere that all editors can access.

To edit a file under version control, you *check out* files from the repository, make your changes, and *check in* or *commit* the new version. You can continue to commit further changes from the same *working copy*, which contains your copy of the actual files in the repository. Also, you can check out an older revision to examine files at a previous state.

Why should I use Subversion?

Subversion (commonly abbreviated SVN) is one of the most popular version control systems today. It evolved from RCS (the Revision Control System), an early, simple version control system that kept a history of each file in a subdirectory called RCS. This works fine for documents with few (often just one) editors who have access to the same directory; in fact, "Ask SIPB" is still edited and proofread with the help of RCS. CVS, the Concurrent Versions System, was a major

modification of RCS that added support for multiple independent editors, and is the system used in 6.170. Subversion is a newer system, inspired by CVS, that addresses many of its deficiencies by starting from scratch and rewriting some issues that CVS could not work around. For example, Subversion tracks new and removed directories and renamed files in addition to just file contents, a notable missing feature in CVS.

This column will provide a quick introduction on how to set up Subversion for use from Athena. For an excellent reference on the details of Subversion, check out the online Subversion book at svnbook.red-bean.com.

How do I get started with Subversion on Athena?

All contributors will need to add the `svn` locker, both for the current session and for future logins. You can do this by typing "add `svn`" and placing that command in the `.environment` file in your home directory.

To create your repository, run

```
athena% svnadmin create --fs-type fsfs /mit/joeuser/myproject-repo
athena% athrun consult fsr sa /mit/joeuser/myproject-repo user1 write user2 write
athena% svn mkdir file:///mit/joeuser/myproject-repo/trunk -m trunk
```

Replace *user1*, *user2*, etc., with the usernames of people who should be able to contribute to the project, and `/mit/joeuser/myproject-repo` with the path to some (new) directory in your locker. This will store the repository, not the working copy.

The last line will create a directory called `trunk`, with a terse commit message of "trunk." Traditionally, all files in the project are stored within the *trunk*. This allows you to later create branches (work on the project that is experimental or otherwise should not yet go in the trunk) or *tags* (checkpoints of the project at a certain state) outside of the trunk.

Each contributor can now check out the repository with

```
athena% mkdir project
athena% cd project
athena% svn co file:///mit/joeuser/myproject-repo/trunk
```

How do I check files in and out?

First, `cd` to the `trunk` directory you just checked out, and run `svn update` to ensure that you have the latest working copy. Add or edit files as usual. If you've added a file, run `svn add filename` to make sure it goes into the repository. Then, run the command `svn commit` (aka `svn ci`) to commit your changes. This will bring up an editor, by default

Emacs, to record a log message. You should give a descriptive summary of your changes so others will know what you did. (If you're not familiar with Emacs, you can hit Ctrl-X Ctrl-C to save and quit.)

Can I retrieve an older version of my files?

You can look at the history of any specific file with the command `svn log filename`. Once you've identified the revision, you can add the `-r` flag to the `svn update` command:

```
athena% svn update -r10 Foo.java
U Foo.java
Updated to revision 10.
```

If you just want to see the difference between two versions, you can use the `svn diff` command. Like `svn update`, give it the revision flag and the name of the file. If you want to diff between two old revisions, rather than your working copy and an old revision, use syntax such as `svn diff -r10:22`. Both `svn update` and `svn diff` will operate on the entire directory if you do not give them a filename.

Can I use Subversion on Windows?

Yes. You can use TortoiseSVN (tortoisesvn.tigris.org) to add SVN support to the Windows Explorer. All Subversion operations become part of the standard right-click menu, so you can select files to check in, diff, etc. Files in version control will also gain little overlay icons, such as a green check mark indicating whether they're up-to-date or have been modified. TortoiseSVN is good if you're trying to start using Subversion with your regular documents.


Another popular option is the Subclipse plugin to Eclipse (subclipse.tigris.org). Eclipse is commonly used for development in Java and other languages. Once you have Subclipse installed, you may need to change the default interface (in Preferences | Team | SVN) to JavaSVN in order for it to work with SSH. Then you can run File | Import to import an existing project from SVN.

In both of these cases, you'll need to use `svn+ssh` access on your repository, since you probably don't have AFS installed. Specify the repository as, e.g., `svn+ssh://athena.dialup.mit.edu/afs/athena/user/j/o/joeuser/myproject-repo`.

To ask us a question, send e-mail to sipb@mit.edu. We'll try to answer you quickly, and we can address your question in our next column. You can also stop by our office in W20-557 or call us at x3-7788 if you need help. Copies of each column and pointers to additional information are posted on our Web site: <http://www.mit.edu/~asksipb>.

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Harvard, Princeton University Stop Offering Early Admissions

Admissions, from Page 1

tage any students, nor does it add to the stress that students feel," Schmill said. Since MIT's early admissions program is non-restrictive and non-binding, "there is no advantage or disadvantage in applying early, so it is only to the benefit of the students."

Despite the increase, Schmill said MIT would continue to "only enroll approximately 30 percent of the class in the early action round." "We actually set the bar a bit higher in the early round so as not to disadvantage students who apply regular action," Schmill said. Consequently, "a number of students who were not admitted in the early round are subsequently admitted in the regular action round."

MIT Early Application History

Class Year	No. of Early Applicants	% Change from Prev. Year
2012	3,937	+12.7%
2011	3,493	+13.0%
2010	3,091	+10.6%
2009	2,796	-1.31%
2008	2,833	Data Unavailable

SOURCE: STUART SCHMILL '86, INTERIM DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

This table gives a snapshot of MIT's recent undergraduate admissions application statistics. This year, MIT saw an additional 13 percent increase in early admissions as Harvard University and Princeton University closed their early application programs.

The yield — the percentage of admitted students who choose to attend — has also risen in recent years but "is a difficult thing to predict," Schmill said. Schmill said the yield would probably go down this year

since "there are likely to be students in our applicant pool who have Harvard or Princeton as their first choice and in the past would have applied early to one of those schools." But he added that "as they explore MIT, they may well decide they like what they see, and choose to enroll here." As such, "we are likely to be a bit conservative with the number of students we will admit," Schmill said.

Schmill cited the success of the Admissions Web site and better communication with students as other factors in the increase in early applicants. He said the site gets 20,000 hits a day allowing prospective students and their parents "to engage with our current students, staff, and faculty in a way that wasn't possible just a few years ago." Improved communication through channels like the Web site have helped convey to students "the true excitement of MIT, and therefore more students are seeing MIT as a place they want to be."



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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

from page 7

P	C	B	S		O	H	A	R	A		F	A	S	T
E	R	R	S		T	A	M	E	R		A	N	T	I
R	O	U	N	D	T	R	I	P	T	I	C	K	E	T
F	U	N		N	O	R		S	T	E	L	L	A	
O	P	E	R	A		I	D	I		S	T	E	E	N
R	I	T	E		I	S	E	R	E		S	S	S	
M	E	T	E	R	S		L	O	A	C	H			
	R	E	V	O	L	V	I	N	G	D	O	O	R	
		E	M	E	E	R		L	I	M	B	E	R	
C	H	A		T	R	I	T	E		E	L	L	E	
H	A	L	T	S		B	A	R		P	R	I	E	D
A	R	B	O	R	S		E	V	E		G	A	R	
S	P	I	R	A	L	S	T	A	I	R	C	A	S	E
T	E	N	T		A	B	A	T	E		E	T	E	S
E	R	O	S		G	A	R	Y	S		L	E	S	S

Solution to Sudoku

from page 7

Solution to Bonus Crossword

from page 7

S	H	A	L	L	W	A	K	E		J	O	S	S	
C	I	L	I	A		O	W	E	N		O	B	I	E
A	G	E	N	T		O	A	T	S		L	E	S	T
T	H	E	D	I	F	F	I	C	U	L	T	Y	I	S
					A	N	O		T	H	E	E		
C	A	P		O	R	G		D	A	N	G	L	E	
A	D	I	A		A	R	G	O		R	E	R	A	N
N	O	T	B	U	Y	I	N	G	O	N	T	I	M	E
A	B	O	U	T		P	U	R	R		S	E	A	M
L	E	N	T	I	L		E	O	S		F	R	Y	
					C	A	B	S		N	I	A		
I	T	S	P	A	I	N	G	O	N	T	I	M	E	
N	A	P	E		O	L	E	O		G	R	O	A	N
C	L	U	E		U	L	A	N		L	I	N	G	O
H	E	R		T	Y	K	E		E	A	S	E	L	

Killing of University of Chicago Student Unsettles Campus Life

College Reevaluates Off-Campus Safety, Emergency Call Boxes

By Catrin Einhorn
THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO

The students stood in a circle on the campus quadrangle at the University of Chicago and held slender white candles as they remembered a gentle graduate student from Senegal who was killed early Nov. 19, weeks before he was to receive his doctorate.

The student, Amadou Cisse, 29, was shot to death near his apartment, just off campus. The police said he might have been the victim of an attempted robbery.

The killing was one of three violent crimes within an hour and a few blocks of one another, according to the police and university officials. About 12:30 a.m., a male university employee was chased and shot at, but escaped serious injury. At 1:15 a.m., two female undergraduates were robbed by a man who said he had a gun. Minutes later, Cisse was fatally wounded.

Police officials said they were investigating whether the crimes were related and issued a community alert with a picture of a car believed to be tied to the shooting of Cisse.

Some students questioned why the university waited nine hours before sending e-mail and phone alerts about the violence. A university spokeswoman, Julie A. Peterson, said, "I don't know if it would have been a better decision to issue the alert in the middle of the night immediately following the shooting, but it's a fair question to ask."

Officials at Virginia Tech, where a gunman killed 32 people in April, faced criticism for failing to notify students sooner that a killer was on the loose.

The attacks shocked students at this university, long an island of privilege butted uncomfortably against areas of poverty and crime. While students said they were accustomed to minor crimes — bicycle thefts, car break-ins — Cisse's death has sent ripples of fear through the campus. The last time a student died as a result of violent crime on or near the campus was in July 1977, officials said.

Since the attacks, students said, they have been leaving the library

earlier than usual and taking extra care at night. "People with cars are offering to drive more people home," said Amalia Beckner, 19. One night this week, she said, a fellow student insisted on driving her the block or so from a building to her dormitory.

Peterson said the school had taken "immediate measures to enhance safety."

The number of campus police cars patrolling from dusk to dawn

"I don't know if it would have been a better decision to issue the alert in the middle of the night ..."
— Julie A. Peterson, University Spokeswoman

has grown to 23 from nine, officials said, and two vans have been added to a program that offers late-night rides. There is also a new plan to open a campus police substation until construction ends on one that was previously planned.

Up the block from where Cisse was killed, an emergency phone connecting students to the campus police had been removed because of construction of a dormitory.

"I think it's unfortunate that the call box was not there," Peterson said, "but we don't know what difference that would have made, if any." The box was back up and running on Tuesday.

Matthew Kennedy, 21, a student government vice president, said students were angry, yet somewhat resigned, about the death. "People want answers, and they want the university to protect them," he said. "But the overwhelming sense is that this was a random act of violence, that this happens when you live in an urban environment."

The attacks have lent a new urgency to long-standing questions about the relationship between the university, in Hyde Park, and surrounding neighborhoods.

Cisse was killed just south of a boulevard-like expanse called the Midway. Campus buildings lining the Midway have long been seen as a symbolic divider between the university and the neighborhood of Woodlawn. "Once you cross this one little line, you feel like you're in a different world," said Fida Abusneineh, 19.

Despite a rich history of community organizing, Woodlawn continues to struggle with poverty and violence, and community organizers calling for an end to the violence rallied Tuesday evening on the sidewalk where Cisse was killed.

Earlier, at the school's candlelight vigil, a student cried as she talked of how Cisse, a teaching assistant, gave up weekends to help undergraduate pupils prepare for exams. A professor spoke of celebrating with him after he successfully defended his dissertation. And a Senegalese woman lamented the loss of a man who could have brought so much to Senegal, where he hoped to return.

The university plans to award Cisse's doctorate, in chemistry, posthumously on Dec. 7.

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Colleges Struggle to Offer Contraceptives For Reduced Prices

Birth Control, from Page 1

reproductive rights advocates are warning that some young women are no longer receiving the contraception they did in the past.

Some college clinics have reported sudden drops in the numbers of contraceptives sold; students have reported switching to less expensive contraceptives or considering alternatives like the so-called morning-after pill; and some clinics, including one at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., have stopped stocking some prescription contraceptives, saying they are too expensive.

"The potential is that women will stop taking it, and whether or not you can pay for it, that doesn't mean that you'll stop having sex," said Katie Ryan, a senior at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, who said that the monthly cost of her Ortho Tri-Cyclen Lo, a popular birth control pill, recently jumped to nearly \$50 from \$12.

Ms. Ryan, 22, said she had considered switching to another contraceptive to save money, but was unsure which one to pick. She has ended up paying the higher price, but said she was concerned about her budget.

"I do less because of this — less shopping, less going out to eat," said Ms. Ryan, who has helped organize efforts to educate others on campus about the price jump. "For students, this is very, very expensive."

Not everyone is troubled by the price increases. Some people said they wondered why college students, many of whom manage to afford daily doses of coffee from Starbucks and downloads from iTunes, should have been given such discounted birth control to begin with, and why drug companies should be granted such a captive audience of students. Others said low-priced, easy-to-obtain contraception might encourage a false sense of security about sex.

"From our perspective, this does bring to light a public health concern, but for a different reason," said Kimberly Martinez, the executive director of the Abstinence Clearinghouse, which advocates abstinence from sex until marriage. "These young women are relying on this contraception to protect them. But contraception isn't 100 percent — for pregnancy or for disease."

The price change came as part of the tangled method by which drug manufacturers pay rebates to states for prescription drugs covered by Medicaid, the federal drug program for low-income people. Those rebates are set by calculations that take into account the lowest prices paid for certain drugs. Since 1990, the steeply discounted contraception given to university health centers and low-income clinics was considered exempt from those calculations.

The arrangement helped those who could least afford the contraceptives to receive them, but was also seen as potentially beneficial to drug companies, which might not make money on the college clinic sales but were able to market their products to young women who might grow accustomed to one brand over another.

More recently though, legislators, worried about abuse in the rebate calculations, set strict limits about which facilities would be exempt. Student health centers, among others, were left out — an unintended oversight, some lawmakers now say.

The new rules, part of the Deficit

Reduction Act of 2005, came into effect at the start of this year, prompting pharmaceutical manufacturers to tell college clinics that they could no longer afford the huge discounts. Knowing that the change was coming, many health clinics stocked up on the discounted prescriptions and were able to offer cheaper contraception for months, into the summer and even the fall.

Then prices began skyrocketing. "What happened here is what happened everywhere: The price went up," said Jeanne Galatzer-Levy of the University of Illinois at Chicago. "We are a state institution, so we're not in a position to do something different."

At the University of Montana, the price of a NuvaRing, another birth control method, rose to \$36 from \$18, said Allyson Hagen, the state director of Naral Pro-Choice America. "This is a state school where people are on Pell grants and don't have huge amounts of spending money," Ms. Hagen said. "For them this is like a choice — groceries or birth control."

Some types of prescription birth control have generic alternatives, which can be significantly less expensive than their counterparts. But even some generics are not as inexpensive as the discounted contraceptives had been at student health centers, experts said. And other types of contraceptives have no generic option.

In a 2006 study, 39 percent of undergraduate women said they relied on oral contraceptives to prevent pregnancy, said Mary Hoban of the American College Health Association. But no one can be sure how many of the more than three million women on college campuses nationwide who are estimated to use such contraceptives have been affected by the price increases.

College health centers have handled the circumstances in a variety of ways. Some colleges, too, say they were mainly unaffected by the change because students were covered by their parents' insurance plans or their own insurance policies.

In Washington, lawmakers have introduced a proposal that would reverse the price increase, allowing an exemption so that drug companies would once again not be required to include sharply discounted contraception for university clinics in their Medicaid rebate calculations.

"This is such a mainstream issue," said Cecile Richards, the president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. "This is clearly an issue with wide bipartisan support."

Still, there were signs that some lawmakers might not want to be seen as supporting the provision, leading to the possibility that it would be attached to some other legislation sometime before year's end.

Representative Joseph Crowley, a Democrat from New York who introduced a bill on the matter, said the change would require no taxpayers' money to subsidize contraception. The drug manufacturers would pay for any discounts, but would not be required to pay larger Medicaid rebates because of those discounts.

"We're not promoting promiscuity, but we're also cognizant that people live," said Mr. Crowley, who is among the lawmakers who say the change that took discounts away from university clinics was inadvertent. "We're talking about adults, responsible adults who want to do the responsible thing."

"We're not promoting promiscuity, but we're cognizant that people live."
— Joseph Crowley, Democratic Representative from New York

Psych. Departments Ignore Psychoanalysis

Freud's Research Rarely Included in University Courses, Replaced by Modern Theory

By Patricia Cohen
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Psychoanalysis and its ideas about the unconscious mind have spread to every nook and cranny of the culture from Salinger to “South Park,” from Fellini to foreign policy. Yet if you want to learn about psychoanalysis at the nation’s top universities, one of the last places to look may be the psychology department.

A new report by the American Psychoanalytic Association has found that while psychoanalysis — or what purports to be psychoanalysis — is alive and well in literature, film, history and just about every other subject in the humanities, psychology departments and textbooks treat it as “desiccated and dead,” a historical artifact instead of “an ongoing movement and a living, evolving process.”

The study, which is to appear in the June 2008 issue of psychiatry’s flagship journal, *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, is the latest evidence of the field’s existential crisis. For decades now, critics engaged in the Freud Wars have pummeled the good doctor’s theories for being sexist, fraudulent, unscientific, or just plain wrong. In their eyes, psychoanalysis belongs with discarded practices like leeching.

But to beleaguered psychoanalysts who have lost ground to other forms of therapy that promise quicker results through cheaper and easier methods, the report underscores pressing questions about the relevance of their field and whether it will survive as a practice.

Given how psychoanalytic ideas have shaped the culture, the issue reverberates far beyond the tiny cluster of psychoanalysts. They worry that the gradual disappearance of psychoanalytic theory from psychology curriculums means that

those ideas are bound to be applied incorrectly as new advances are neglected.

These worries led the psychoanalytic association to create a task force to increase undergraduates’ exposure to psychoanalytic ideas as both a theory and therapy.

The effort includes this new study, a computer-based analysis of course descriptions at 150 public and private institutions that are highly ranked in *U.S. News and World Report*’s college survey. It found that of the 1,175 courses that referenced psychoanalysis, more than 86 percent were offered outside psychology departments.

The study has some shortcomings — course descriptions are not comprehensive and there are no comparative surveys from previous years. Still, it roughly maps out where psychoanalytic ideas — which once dominated the field and from which all psychodynamic therapy springs — have found a home. And it is not, for the most part, in psychology departments.

Alice Eagly, the chairwoman of the psychology department at Northwestern University, explained why: Psychoanalysis is “not the mainstream anymore” and so “we give it less weight.”

The primary reason it became marginalized, Eagly, said, is that while most disciplines in psychology began putting greater emphasis on testing the validity of their approaches scientifically, “psychoanalysts haven’t developed the same evidence-based grounding.” As a result,

most psychology departments don’t pay as much attention to psychoanalysis.

At the same time, wondrous advances, in neuroscience, for instance, have attracted new students and resources, further squeezing out psychoanalysis. Outside the university setting, the refusal of most insurance firms to pay for extended psychoanalytic therapy has limited its reach.

Scott Lilienfeld, a professor in the psychology department at Emory University, said, “I don’t think psychoanalysis is going to survive unless there is more of an appreciation for empirical rigor and testing.”

The humanities and social sciences have welcomed psychoanalysis without caveats. But the report complains of the wide gulf between the academic’s and the psychoanalyst’s approach and vocabulary, which has made their respective applications of Freud’s theories virtually unrecognizable to each other.

Scholars in the liberal arts have tended to use Freud as a springboard to examine issues and ideas never dreamt of in his philosophy — like gender studies, post-colonial studies, French postmodernism, Queer theory and so on.

“American clinical psychoanalysis, and analysis as represented in academe, are at risk to become two ships that pass in the night,” the report said. As an example, the report points to a course on psychoanalysis and colonialism, two terms most clinically based analysts would never

For decades now, critics engaged in the Freud Wars have pummeled the good doctor's theories for being sexist, fraudulent, unscientific, or just plain wrong.

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*Meet Times representatives today!
Meeting Tuesday, Nov. 27 from
5-6:30 p.m. in 7-333*

Sports Shorts, Continued

Sports Shorts, from Page 16

finished 12th out of 18 teams at the Annual Doug Parker Wrestling Invitational, hosted by Springfield College on Nov. 17. Geesman was named Wrestler of the Week by the New England Wrestling Association for his outstanding performance.

Geesman, now 9-0, won the heavyweight championship, taking a 7-4 decision over Jake Taylor of the State University of New York at Oswego. “Glenn won the tournament and defeated the No. 5 ranked wrestler in the country in the finals,” said Wrestling Head Coach Thomas E. Layte. “It is possible he may get ranked nationally.”

Heavyweight Sean D. Jameson ’10 finished third. After losing his first match, Jameson won seven straight matches.

Joseph B. Silverman ’10, at 184 pounds, finished fourth in his weight class, while Grant M. Kadokura ’11 went 4-2, defeating an opponent he lost to in the Roger Williams University Tournament, at 125 pounds.

The Cardinal and Gray’s team score of 52 bested, among others, rivals Western New England College (40.50), Norwich University (36.50), and U.S. Coast Guard Academy (33.50). Rhode Island College won the event with a score of 142.50.

—Mike Stoller, DAPER Staff

Men’s Fencing Posts 4-1 Mark at First NFC Outing

In its first Northeast Fencing Conference competition of the season, the men’s fencing team defeated Tufts University (21-6), University of Massachusetts-Amherst (16-11), University of New Hampshire (21-6), and Boston University (24-3) before falling to Brown University (16-11). Igor Kopylov ’09 paced the Engineers’ efforts by winning 13 of his 15 bouts.

The epee team notched the best record of the day, finishing at 33-12 behind an 8-1 victory over BU and a pair of 7-2 wins over Tufts and UNH. Matt L. Gethers ’09 powered MIT with a 12-2 mark, followed by Jeremy S. Hurwitz ’08 (11-4), Gabriel A. Chan ’09 (8-6), and Javier J. Ordenez ’10 (2-0).

The foil squad compiled a mark of 30-15, including a sweep of BU and 7-2 wins over UMass-Amherst and UNH. Spencer R. Sugimoto’s ’08 tally of 11-3 led the way as Sebastian Castro ’08 posted a 9-4 ledger. Benjamin T. Switala ’09 went 7-6 while Richard C. LaGrandier ’11 notched three victories out of five bouts.

Kopylov’s strong showing helped propel the sabre team to an overall mark of 30-15 as it defeated Tufts (8-1), UNH (7-2), and BU (7-2). Rangarajan D. Nadadur ’10 finished with a 9-3 mark while rookies Maximilian L. Brand ’11 and Nurzhas Makishev ’09 rounded out the group with ledgers of 4-2 and 2-4.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Women’s Fencing Registers 5-1 Mark at First NFC Outing

The women’s fencing team defeated University of Massachusetts-Amherst (23-4), University of New Hampshire (23-4), Boston University (19-8), Wellesley College (16-11), and Tufts University (22-5) before falling to Brown University (19-8) in Nov. 17’s NFC competition. Cordelia S. Link ’10 paced the Engineers’ efforts by winning 17 of her 18 bouts.

Link’s top mark of 17-1 helped guide the foil team to a 40-14 record as it swept UMass-Amherst and posted 8-1 wins over BU and Tufts. Lindley C. Graham ’10 bolstered Tech’s total with a ledger of 13-5 while Chun Li ’08 went 9-6. Jenna G. Caldwell ’11 rounded out the group with a 1-2 performance.

The epee team was just as dominant as it also swept UMass-Amherst and defeated UNH and BU by a 7-2 margin en route to a 37-17 record. Stephanie H. Shin ’10 notched the team’s top ledger at 16-2 while Joanna W. Tong ’08 totaled a mark of 13-2. Zhenya Gu ’08 finished at 3-3 while Nicole J. Koullisis ’08 compiled a record of 4-8.

Sweeps of UNH and Tufts helped power the sabre squad to a 34-20 total. Yuhsin Chen ’08 led the charge (12-6), followed by Laura A. Evans ’10 (11-7), Elena A. Tatarchenko ’11 (10-7), and Jennifer L. Allen ’10 (1-0).

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Rifle Posts Convincing Sweep Over Mass Maritime Academy

MIT rifle dominated both guns against the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and established a season-best score in smallbore with a total of 2170 on

Nov. 17.

Emily F. Houston ’10 was back in the familiar role of top marksman as the high shooter in both events. Houston set her own season-high in air rifle with a score of 583. Her lowest score among the six target cards was a 95, while she nearly secured back-to-back 100s after following the first perfect clip with a 99.

Joseph K. Lane ’11 finished second in both guns, totaling 566 in air rifle after finishing one point behind Houston in smallbore with a score of 562. MIT defeated the Buccaneers, 2170-1963, in smallbore and 2205-2045 in air.

Jennifer K. Paek ’10 finished just ahead of Sarah R. Miles ’10 in both guns as Tech capped its scoring, while Justine Li ’10 fired a new personal high in air rifle for the second consecutive week with a score of 534.

—James Kramer, DAPER Staff

Army Defeats Pistol, 6,300-6,224

Despite the loss of 10 seniors to graduation, the MIT pistol team registered a solid outing against the U.S. Military Academy Nov. 16–17, falling by a margin of 76 points (6,300-6,224). On the women’s side, the Black Knights defeated the Engineers, 2,674-2,550.

In air pistol, Army claimed the top spot with a score of 558 as Edward S. Huo ’08 tied for second with a 556. Fuzhou Hu ’09 claimed third place (547) while the Black Knights captured the fourth slot with a tally of 545. Bernard J. Arnest ’09 (539) and Daniel Jang ’10 (536) rounded out the Engineers’ contingent as they fell, 2,196-2,178.

Army gained some breathing room in standard pistol, as it posted a 64-point victory (2,111-2,047). The Black Knights paced the field with scores of 538 and 536 while Huo was Tech’s top finisher at 531. The remainder of Army’s scoring squad notched marks of 527 and 510 as Christine T. Hsueh ’10 (523), Hu (505), and Andrew K. Sugaya ’11 (488) tried to close the gap for the Engineers.

In the most closely contested event of the weekend, MIT edged out Army by six points (1,999-1,993) for a win in free pistol. Huo led the way with a mark of 528, which was followed by a 513 and a 509 from the Black Knights. The Engineers extended their advantage on Hu’s tally of 500 while Army posted a score of 491. In the final pairing, the Black Knights shot a 480, but it would not be enough to overtake MIT as Benjamin M. Chang ’10 contributed a score of 466.

Army captured two of the top three spots in women’s sport pistol en route to a 1,618-1,515 victory. Hsueh denied the Black Knights a sweep with a score of 541, 16 points behind the leader and seven ahead of third place. Lihua Bai ’09 and Jenny Liu ’09 completed MIT’s scoring squad with marks of 515 and 459.

Hsueh recorded the Engineers’ second individual victory of the day as she shot a 357 in women’s air pistol. Army’s top shooter placed right behind her while it claimed third place with a pair of 350 scores. Michelle C. Ma ’10 (342) and Liu (336) wrapped up the day for MIT as it fell, 1,056-1,035.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Squash Opens Season With Four-Game Weekend Home-Stand

MIT’s squash team opened its 2007-08 campaign by hosting four matches Nov. 16–18, as the Cardinal and Gray welcomed Northwestern University, Bowdoin College, Connecticut College, and Tufts University to the Zesiger Center. The Engineers dropped all four matches by similar 9-0 score-lines.

Tech, which saw a significant amount of turnover on its roster in the off-season, including the addition of new head coach Seth Packard, stands at 0-4 after the season-opening setbacks.

The Engineers took on Northwestern in the first contest of the season on Nov. 16, and the Wildcats swept all nine matches to secure a convincing victory. George W. Pratt ’10 did his best to prevent the shutout from the No. 5 spot, as evidenced by a tough 9-6, 9-7, 10-8 loss to Northwestern’s Ben Sussna.

Nov. 17 saw the Cardinal and Gray welcome Bowdoin College and Connecticut College, with each match once again resulting in a final score of 9-0 in favor of the visitors. Balaji V. Sridhar ’09 — playing in the No. 2 spot — put up the best fight of the afternoon for the Engineers, pushing Bowdoin’s Andrew Bernard to a 9-3, 9-7, 9-4 decision.

MIT rounded out a long weekend with its fourth match on Nov. 18, as Tufts traveled to Cambridge to face the Engineers. Though Tech was swept, No. 3 Saad Zaheer ’09 pushed his match beyond the minimum three games by playing Kris Leetavorn to a 9-3, 8-10, 9-4, 9-2 score.

—Jeff Lemieux, DAPER Staff

Guard Bartolotta Led Tech to Three Men’s Basketball Victories

Basketball, from Page 16

highest single-game total for an MIT player since Raymond Nagem ’80 scored 39 during the 1980 season.

Bagley paced MIT’s best output from the bench this season, scoring 13 points and hauling in six boards. Soumare and Willard J. “Billy” Johnson ’09 also reached double figures for the Cardinal and Gray. Soumare scored 11 points but failed to gain a third consecutive double-double as he closed the game with seven rebounds, while Johnson chipped in 10 points for the Engineers’ attack.

MIT cruises past Suffolk, 83-51

Making the necessary adjustments after its first three games of the season, MIT played outstanding perimeter defense and scored 38 points off turnovers as the Engineers opened the home slate with an 83-51 victory over Suffolk University on Saturday. Bartolotta led scorers with 22 points in limited action while Johnson added 21.

Still in search of its first win of the campaign, Suffolk (0-4) began the game strong behind the shooting of Alan Jaziri and actually led by one point six minutes into the game. Despite the good start, MIT (3-1) methodically moved in front and began to take control. The Engineers forced 29 turnovers and set a season-high with 17 steals.

Once again, Bartolotta dictated the pace with a solid all-around game. The junior star cooled off from the field after delivering a scintillating performance against Curry, although he still finished 8-of-15 from the floor and 5-of-6 at the line, while adding a

game-best six assists, four rebounds, three steals, and a block. Bartolotta’s first basket of the afternoon also marked his 1,000 career point as he became the 22nd player in program history to achieve the milestone.

“It’s nice to get a win even though we didn’t play particularly well,” Bartolotta said. “There was an opportunity today for everyone on the team to play quality minutes and I do think that our passing continues to get better. We still have to improve in a number of areas, but I’m encouraged by our selflessness and commitment to get better.”

MIT led 42-26 at the break, but broke the game open with a 24-9 run midway through the second half. Johnson served as the top shooter during the tilt, knocking down 7-of-12 from the field while collecting six boards, two assists, two blocks, and two steals. Despite playing only 17 minutes, Soumare finished with 11 points, seven rebounds, three steals, and three blocks while shooting 7-of-9 at the charity stripe. Although he quietly commands the offense, Gampel also enjoyed a strong effort, totaling four points, five assists, and a game-high five steals.

MIT’s bench, which closed with a season-high 36 points, picked up most of its momentum off the solid interior play of Barnett H. Koryan ’08, who scored a career-high seven points on 3-of-3 shooting. Ian J. Sugel ’11 chipped in six, while fellow rookie Michael M. Zieve ’11 added five.

Suffolk, which was held to 30 percent shooting for the game including 1-of-18 from three-point range, was led by Jaziri, who finished with 15 points.

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SPORTS

MIT Men’s Basketball Defeats Emmanuel, Curry, and Suffolk

By James Kramer
DAPER STAFF

Following a win at the Emmanuel College Tip-Off Tournament Consolation Game last Sunday, MIT men’s basketball netted two more victories against Curry College and Suffolk University last week. The team can be seen next tonight at 7 p.m. in a home game against Gordon College.

Tech holds off Emmanuel, 76-70

Guard James M. “Jimmy” Bartolotta netted 31 points to lead MIT (1-1) to a 76-70 win over host Emmanuel College (0-2) in the Emmanuel College Tip-Off Tournament Consolation Game on Nov. 18. Bartolotta was named to the all-tournament team.

Tech had lost to Western Connecticut, 83-77, the day before in the opening round of the Tip-Off Tournament.

Bartolotta finished 11-of-18 from the floor and hauled in six rebounds for the Engineers, while adding three assists, a block and a steal. Forward Hamidou Soumare ’08 posted his second consecutive double-double to open the season with 16 points and 14 boards, and point guard Bradley H. Gampel ’09 chipped in with eight points and a career-high eight rebounds, while dishing out a game-best five assists in just 26 minutes of play.

MIT led by 14 points at the break as the Saints had few answers for Soumare’s ability to create space in the post. Adding three blocked shots to his season totals during the first 20 minutes of play, Soumare finished with a

game-high 13 free throw attempts.

Emmanuel’s defense committed 30 fouls for the game and sent the Engineers to the line 40 times. MIT, which was one of the top teams in the nation last year in free-throw percentage, converted 31-of-40 at the charity stripe free. The Engineers also out-rebounded the Saints by a 45-36 margin.

The Saints had the Yawkey Center rocking late in the second half after erasing a 16-point deficit. The Engineers’ command of the game was adversely affected after the Saints were successful in sending Soumare to the bench with foul trouble midway through the frame. Junior forward Mack Spellman sparked Emmanuel’s second-half surge, leading the Saints with 23 points on 9-of-18 shooting and pulling down 12 rebounds. During a four-minute stretch with less than six minutes to play, the Saints connected on five three’s.

Emmanuel outscored the Engineers in the second stanza by a 42-34 margin, shooting 16-of-34 from the field, but MIT manufactured a win with a few key plays on its final two scoring possessions of the game.

Bartolotta provided the first clutch hit with a three-point play in the paint. Gampel followed up with a big effort in the final minute, breaking a 70-70 tie with a jumper from the foul line and closing 6-of-6 at the free-throw line to ice the victory.

Offense lifts off in victory at Curry

In the first meeting between MIT and Curry College in nine years, Bartolotta poured in a career-high 38 points and tied a career-high with eight assists to lead Tech to a 101-77

victory on Nov. 20. The Engineers were happy to accommodate the Colonels’ fast-paced attack which resulted in numerous points in transition as MIT enjoyed its most explosive offensive effort since 2002.

Both teams began the game hot from the floor while Curry (2-1) grabbed an 18-16 lead six minutes into the action behind a three by James Bartelle. Bartolotta responded with five consecutive points to push MIT (2-1) in front for the rest of the night, but it wasn’t until late in the opening half that the Engineers began to find their groove. Paced by a break-out effort by forward Alexander F. Bagley ’08, MIT closed the half with a 15-4 run and took a 45-32 lead into the locker room at halftime.

Curry standout Tim Jones scored the first basket of the second half to slice the MIT lead to 11, but it would be as close as Curry would get as the Engineers exploded for a 20-6 run to put the game out of reach midway through the second half.

“I thought we played really well,” said Gampel. “Our passing was the best it’s been this season and the team played with a lot of composure against a very athletic Curry squad.”

MIT grabbed its largest lead of the evening with just under three minutes left in regulation, moving in front 100-70 as Bartolotta capped an impressive night with a pair of makes at the free-throw line.

Bartolotta finished a staggering 16-of-21 from the field while adding five rebounds and three steals in another well-rounded effort. His 38-point performance marked the

Basketball, Page 15

Women’s Ice Hockey Falls to Southern Maine, New England

The MIT women’s ice hockey team began its 2007-08 campaign with a pair of Eastern College Athletic Conference games on the road. The Engineers lost to the University of Southern Maine, 4-2, on Nov. 16 and were defeated by New England College, 11-0, the next day.

Sports Shorts

The host Huskies jumped out to a 2-0 lead after 10:48 had elapsed. With a two-player advantage, MIT’s Stephanie V. Brenman ’09 connected on a feed by Lauren A. Kazmierski ’11 at 14:51. Southern Maine registered what proved to be the game-winning goal 26 seconds later on a short-handed strike.

The Engineers cut their deficit in half (3-2) early in the second period when Rachel A. Longley ’08 converted passes from Catherine C. Harding ’09 and Brenman for the squad’s second power-play goal. The game would remain scoreless until the Huskies found the back of the net in the seventh minute of the final frame. In net, Maria N. Prus ’10 collected 37 saves for the Cardinal and Gray.

The opening stages of the MIT-New England College game were a defensive battle until the Pilgrims broke through in the ninth minute. New England outshot the Engineers, 14-6, but the visitors did not relinquish another goal during the period.

In the second stanza, the Pilgrims registered four goals during a span of five minutes before adding six goals in the third period. Prus made 28 saves during 48 minutes of action while Julia N. Roberts ’10 stopped 11 shots in 12 minutes.

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Geesman is Top MIT Wrestler At Springfield Tournament

Glenn J. Geesman ’09 was the big MIT winner as the Engineers

Sports Shorts, Page 15

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2007		
Men’s Basketball vs. Gordon College	7 p.m., Rockwell Cage	
Thursday, Nov. 29, 2007		
Men’s Basketball vs. Endicott College	6 p.m., Rockwell Cage	
Women’s Basketball vs. Emerson College	8 p.m., Rockwell Cage	

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